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Leading Republican Paper of Western Pennsylvania,
OFFICIAL PAPER OF PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY CITY.
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THE WEEKLY GAZETTE
TWO EDITIONS,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
A large sheet, containing FORTY-SIX COLUMNS of interesting reading matter, including Editorials, latest News by Telegraph, Mail, Valuable Reading Matter for the family and fullest and most reliable Pittsburgh and Eastern Market Reports given by any paper in the city. No Farmer, Mechanic or Merchant could be without it.
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Address, GAZETTE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

The Pittsburgh Gazette

CITY REPUBLICAN TICKET.

ELECTION, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10.

FOR MAYOR:
JOHN W. RIDDELL.
FOR CITY TREASURER:
WILLIAM C. McCANTRY.
FOR CONTROLLER:
JOHN McCARGO.
FOR CITY ATTORNEY:
JACOB F. SLAGLE.

THE *Post* is given to sarcasm. Yesterday it said: "Mr. Blackmore will be elected, and the character of our city for years to come will be *settled* next Tuesday." Yes, neighbor, effectually settled, if the Democracy triumph, as you anticipate.

THE Detroit *Union* was started as the organ of the Workingmen of that city. Yesterday it threw off the mask and hoisted the democratic flag, offering in excuse the assertion that the workingmen have lost interest in their own cause. May this be taken as a specimen of more to follow?

IT IS not marvellous that all over the country the Republican journals which originally espoused the side of the President in his quarrel with Congress, and persisted therein until the indignation of the masses compelled them to beat a prudent retreat, are jubilant at the turn the impeachment business is apparently taking. Never sincere, but thoroughly hypocritical, in backing out from the championship of the President, and in pretending to espouse the cause of Congress, they rejoice in an opportunity which enables them to revert to their former position. How far they will go in the direction they are now following will depend not at all upon their convictions, but solely upon the patience of the public.

AFTER a deluge of swash with which the Republican press has afflicted the country, relative to the nomination and confirmation of Mr. GREELEY as Minister to Austria, it is refreshing to turn to the calm and just criticism of the Albany *Morning Express*, which says:

"The United States Senate in confirming Mr. Greeley acted a coward's part —not that Mr. Greeley himself was objectionable—but because the Senate had denounced the removal without cause of that accomplished author and diplomat, John Lothrop Motley, and their course had been sustained by the people. For a time the Senate acted up to its resolves and rejected many nominations to fill the position. They finally fell into the trap set for them by Mr. Johnson, and in confirming Mr. Greeley they did exactly what the President desired—they endorsed the removal of Mr. Motley."

IF CONGRESS shall vote not to impeach the President, it will thereby pass sentence of condemnation upon itself. For the space of two years its chambers have been filled with the most unsparing denunciations of him, and the statute book has been loaded with enactments designed to circumvent his plans and lessen his authority. He has been charged with flagrant crimes both of omission and of commission. If not guilty of the things thus alleged against him, the conduct of Congress has been altogether without excuse. Instead of having engaged, through patriotic motives, in a high controversy, for the vindiction of representative government against dictorial and imperial encroachments by the Executive, it must accept the position of having maintained, under false pretenses, a low squabble with the President for personal rivalry or party advantage.

WHAT MR. JOHN COVODE said in the House of Representatives relative to the premature publication of the President's message, was this:

"When I attempted to obtain the floor before the message was read, my object was not to discuss the contents of the message, but the manner in which it was got first before the country, and afterward before the House. My object then did not appear to be understood. I was going to state, and did state—though probably not fully understood—that the message had been obtained by a direct purchase made from one of the President's surroundings; that one hundred dollars was paid for it, and it was there upon telegraphed to the country. The party who thus sold the message obligated himself to give out no other copies. Instead of keeping faith with the purchaser, he sold the message to others at a reduced price, creating a confusion in the market. [Laughter.] This wholesale purchaser was deprived of the profits that would necessarily have accrued to him in retailing it, and he complained the matter as he expected when he paid his hundred dollars."

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* will not add materially to its reputation by publishing the malicious falsehoods coined in a neighbor's sanctum, and forwarded as special dispatches from this city. On Wednesday the special launched forth the following dispatch, which will serve as a specimen of his petty falsehoods:

"The *Post* (Dem.) published the President's message in connection with the Cincinnati *Enquirer*. The *Commercial* published a full synopsis. The old *Gazette* is in a terrible rage, denouncing everybody, especially the *Commercial*, for publishing the report one day in advance of the *Gazette*."

The GAZETTE made no comment on the way the message was circulated. It was in no rage over the publication of the document, deeming it of no importance to either its readers or the country at large, and certainly not worthy the loss of any considerable quantity of good humor over its premature publication. The fellow who wrote the above special was guilty of a deliberate falsehood, and the sooner the *Enquirer* dispenses with his services the better for its own interests.

Weather Report.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

INDIANAPOLIS.—Cloudy and cool. Two inches of snow fell last night.

FORT WAYNE, IND.—Cloudy and cool. Two inches of snow.

COLUMBUS.—Cloudy and cool.

OIL CITY.—Cloudy and cold.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y.—Cloudy and cold.

NEW YORK CITY.—Cloudy and cold.

PHILADELPHIA.—Snowing.

CHICAGO.—Cloudy and cool. Light snow.

LOUISVILLE.—Cloudy and cool. Three inches of snow.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Clear and cold.

River Telegrams.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette per A. Telegraph line.]

BROWNSVILLE, Dec. 5.—River about five feet of water in the channel. Weather cloudy and cool.

GREENSBORO, Dec. 5.—River two feet eight inches in the channel and falling a little. Weather cold.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 5.—River on a stand, with two feet nine inches in the canal. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 35.

Workingmen's Organ Rebuked by the Democratic Flag.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

DETROIT, December 5.—The *Daily Union*, a paper heretofore published in the interest of the workingmen, has raised the Democratic flag, declaring its purpose to hereafter support the principle of the Democratic party. The *Union* has the workingmen have lost interest in their own cause, and have allowed the associations to go by default.

Advices from St. Thomas state that the people have voted in favor of annexation to the United States. The English mail station at St. Thomas has been changed to Jamaica.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Debate on Impeachment.

Views of Mr. Bontwell.

The Question Postponed Till To-day.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, December 5, 1867.

SENATE.

Mr. RAMSEY presented a petition of the State of Minnesota, asking a grant of land for a railroad from St. Antony's Falls to the junction of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Ordered to be printed and referred to Committee on Pacific Railroad.

A petition was presented by Mr. DRAKE for relief for damages caused by the United States survey in the State of Missouri.

Mr. EDMONDS introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, providing that an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States shall be allowed on behalf of the United States from all final judgments of the Court of Claims adverse to the United States, whether said judgments shall have been rendered by virtue of a general or any special power or in the execution of said Court; no judgment of the Court of Claims, upon any claim or demand for or in respect to any captured or abandoned property, or any property seized or taken as captured or abandoned property, shall be paid in any wise or from any money or fund until said payment shall have been ordered by Act of Congress.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, the Attorney General was asked how many assistant district attorneys he had appointed, names and amount of salary; also, how many or any persons appointed had been previously rejected by the Senate for any office, date of such rejection and subsequent appointment.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, the Committee on Naval Affairs was instructed to inquire what changes were made in the organization of the navy yards of the United States in the various civil departments thereof, whether such changes added to their efficiency, and whether the expense of their maintenance had been increased or decreased, and report what legislation was necessary for the improvement of the system in force and more judicious and economical expenditure of public money.

Mr. WILLEY offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the General of the Army to furnish a statement, giving the number of white voters and also the number of colored voters registered in each of the un-reconstructed States; also how many colored voters so registered cast their votes at the election and how many against the calling of the Convention; also, how many of said white voters and colored voters in each State failed to cast votes; also, as far as practicable, the number of white and colored persons in each State disfranchised by the reconstruction acts; also, as far as practicable, the number of white persons in each State entitled to be registered, but who failed to apply for registration.

Mr. SUMNER's proposition to strike out the clause in the resolution providing for the printing of extra copies of the President's Message was lost—nine to thirty-four.

Mr. SUMNER called up his bill—passed last session but not signed by the President—giving further security to the black race in the District of Columbia.

The bill was debated by Messrs. WILSON, POMEROY, WILSON and others until the expiration of the morning hour, when Mr. EDMUNDS' bill, declaring it the sentiment of Congress that bonds should be paid in coin, was taken up.

Mr. EDMUNDS made a lengthy argument in favor of the bill.

Mr. COLE replied.

Mr. ANTHONY introduced the following bill:

Be it enacted, &c., That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue, upon such terms and under such regulations as he may from time to time prescribe, coupon bonds in exchange or in lieu of any registered bonds which may have been or may hereafter be lawfully issued, such coupon bonds to be similar in all respects to registered bonds issued under the acts authorizing the issue of registered bonds offered for exchange.

The bill was read twice, referred to the Finance Committee and ordered printed.

Mr. SHERMAN moved it be referred to the Committee on Finance. He thought the bill should not be hastily disposed of. He proposed at the proper time to speak upon it.

Mr. HENDRICKS proposed the bill be simply laid over. He had some amendments to present.

The bill was laid over.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the bill under consideration at the expiration of the morning hour was taken up.

Mr. HENDRICKS spoke briefly in opposition to the bill. He denied that his course had been contrary to the will of the people of Indiana, as had been alleged in the speaking yesterday of the regard which should be paid to the expressed will of the people. He had not referred to the general election, but to the recent State elections—the vote on negro suffrage in Ohio, Minnesota and Missouri.

Mr. MORTON did not desire any misunderstanding to arise from what his colleague (Mr. Hendricks) had said. In 1864 Indiana had given an overwhelming majority in favor of prosecuting the war, and against suspending hostilities, and in 1866 in support of the policy of Congress.

A short colloquy took place between Messrs. HENDRICKS and MORTON, in regard to epithets in newspapers as applied to the Democratic party. It was ended by Mr. MORTON saying the feeling against rebellion, its abettors and sympathizers was as strong as ever, and ten years hence would be stronger. The bill passed—thirty to eight.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Immediately after the reading of the journal the SPEAKER presented a statement of the Secretary of the Treasury, showing the amount of revenue received from distilled spirits from each collection district. Referred to Ways and Means Committee.

Also, an estimate from the Secretary of War, to be used instead of those heretofore sent. Referred to Committee on Appropriations.

RIVER IMPROVEMENT, &C.

Mr. PILE presented a memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of New Orleans, asking aid for the opening of one or more outlets of the Mississippi in the rebelling States, removing obstructions to navigation in the Mississippi, Missouri and Ohio rivers, and in the construction of canals and railways across the Isthmus of Central America. Referred to Committee on Commerce.

The SPEAKER presented a report of the Commissioner on Emigration. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Also, a communication from the Attorney General, with abstract of the title of the United States to property at Harper's Ferry, with his opinion thereon. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Indefinite leave of absence was granted to Mr. Shellabarger, who has gone home in consequence of sickness.

Mr. HUBBARD, of Iowa, introduced a bill extending the time for completing the Sioux City Railroad. Referred.

Mr. SCHENCK, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill repealing the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to make any reduction in the currency by refiling or canceling United States notes. Read twice and recommitted.

On motion of Mr. ARNELL, the Secretary of War was directed to communicate the report of General Thomas in the case of Milliken, arrested at La Grange, Tenn., for violation of parole and released from military custody by Judge Twigg, under a writ of *habeas corpus*.

Mr. WILLIAMS, Ind., introduced a bill to fund the interest bearing debt of the United States, and provide for national tax thereon. Referred to Ways and Means.

Mr. MYERS introduced a bill to increase and fix the subsistence department of the army. Referred to Committee on Military.

On motion of Mr. MYERS the Committee of Ways and Means were instructed to inquire into the expediency of exempting from taxation all articles the production of hand looms.

On motion of Mr. INGERSOLL, the Committee of Ways and Means was instructed to inquire into the expediency of restoring the currency to an amount equal to the amount retired since the act of April 12th, 1866.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, introduced a bill to facilitate the restoration of the late rebel States. Referred to Judiciary.

Also, a bill to fix the time for the election of representatives and delegates in Congress. Same reference.

On motion of Mr. KERR, the Committee of Ways and Means was instructed to inquire into the expediency of having the salaries of Assistant Assessors and Assistant Collectors, in districts where there are no Assessors or Collectors, made the same as Assessors and Collectors.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, the Secretary of the Treasury was directed to communicate information as to salaries paid and fees collected under steamboat laws, and whether any prosecution has been instituted against persons connected with the steamboat "Sunnyside" for violation of said laws; if not, why?

Mr. PAYNE introduced a bill providing that the majority of votes actually cast shall determine the result of any election held under the reconstruction acts in the rebellious States. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. LOGAN introduced a bill allowing a pension to widows of soldiers of 1812. Referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions.

Mr. ELIOT introduced a joint resolution declaratory of the act of July 23d, 1866, relating to public schools in the District of Columbia.

Mr. GARFIELD presented a petition from eighty-five persons of Ashtabula, asking the House of Representatives to impeach the President.

Mr. WINDOM having permission to make a personal explanation, caused to be read a report of the remarks of Mr. BROOKS yesterday, reflecting upon him, and denied he had said anything to provoke such remarks.

The SPEAKER presented a letter from the Postmaster General relative to appropriations for service of Postoffice Department. Referred to Committee on Appropriations.

The question on concurring with the Senate in reviving the Joint Committee on Ordnance came up.

Mr. ROSS remarked that the country did not want any ordnance committees. He thought a new committee on printing books would be better.

Mr. LOGAN spoke in favor of the resolution. The evidence already taken showed great frauds had been committed on the Government in contracts for heavy ordnance and munitions of war, and that officials of the Government had been implicated—those friends. He declared that in the late war more Union soldiers had been killed by their own artillery, than by the artillery of the enemy. He was in favor of consolidating the ordnance depots of the army and navy.

The resolution was concurred in—yeas 126, nays 26.

Mr. DAWES, Chairman of the Committee on Elections, called up the report of the case of the Third Congressional District of Kentucky, closing with a resolution that BLAKE is not entitled to a seat, and that the oath should now to be administered to J. S. Galladay.

Mr. DAWES justified the report of the Committee.

Mr. BLAKE was permitted to address the House in advocacy of his claims.

After considerable debate the resolutions reported by the Committee on Elections were adopted, and Mr. Galladay admitted to a seat.

THE IMPEACHMENT QUESTION.

At three o'clock the impeachment question was taken up and Mr. BOUTWELL proceeded to discuss the four clauses in the Constitution relating to impeachment, declaring they were not intended merely to punish criminals, but to remove from office persons unfit for office or trust, or persons charged with or even stained with criminality. The object of impeachment, he said, is not to punish, but to secure the country against the presence of the offender in any place of trust or power in the future. If the judgment of the Senate were a punishment, then the seventh paragraph, section third, article first of the Constitution, which provides that the person convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law, would be wholly inconsistent with the nature of our institutions. This phrase of the Constitution has been drawn aside or rather from legislative consideration, and no office for the purpose of furnishing the proof of the doctrine that those acts that are indictable, and those alone, are impeachable offenses. The true and different meaning of the phrase is easily understood. Its office is to change the common law practice of England. By that law a person convicted by the House of Lords, upon a proceeding by impeachment, could plead that conviction and sentence in case of an indictment in a criminal court for the same offence. The framers proceed to complete very fully the method of proceeding for impeachment under our laws with those of Great Britain, claiming that under the provisions of our Constitution there are offences impeachable which are not indictable. Treason, he said, is one of the impeachable offences, which is defined by the Constitution, and Congress has no power to enlarge, limit, or in any degree to qualify the jurisdiction of the Senate when sitting for the trial of the President. Neither Congress does not declare what constitutes high crimes and misdemeanors, it limits the definition of the crime of treason to a single one of these forms. It is impossible for Congress to make any definition of crimes and misdemeanors everywhere in the United States the same. At the present moment no law exists which declares it shall be a high crime or misdemeanor for the President to decline to recognize Congress, and yet should he decline to recognize its lawful and constitutional existence and authority, and thus virtually dissolve the government, would Congress be impotent and unable to proceed by process of impeachment to secure his removal from office?

Mr. BOUTWELL, after further remarks, said: "I rest firmly in the opinion that the phrase bribery and other high crimes and misdemeanors is used in the Constitution in accordance with and subject to the principle or rule of which lies at the foundation of the English common law of crimes. This rule is that no person can lawfully do an act contrary to good morals."

The speaker quoted largely from great jurists, English and American, as to the laws bearing upon cases similar to the one under discussion, and the whole argument was to prove that the law sustained the position assumed by the majority of the Committee, and rendered their case a clear one.

Mr. BOUTWELL proceeded to consider the facts in the case, analyzing the charges against the President—his acts, his Cabinet advisers, his speeches and messages, his interference to prevent the adoption of the Constitutional amendment, his surrender of abandoned lands and his removal of Stanton, Sheridan and Sickles—and closed as follows:

"Believing Andrew Johnson is guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors, I have assented to, and by direction of the majority of the Committee on Judiciary, report a resolution for an impeachment. In contemplation of the law, and upon the facts, I believe him so guilty, and thereon I ask a judgment of the House."

Mr. BOUTWELL yielded to a motion to adjourn, with the understanding that he should have the floor to-morrow.

NEW YORK.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, December 5, 1867.

COMMERCIAL FAILURES.

The *Post* says the wholesale grocery house of Bentley, Burton & Co. has suspended. Liabilities stated at about a quarter of a million.

The *Commercial* says: Failures in the dry goods trade are rumored, including Solisce & Friez and Messrs. O'Varet & Co., both importers.

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The steamers Pennsylvania and Herschel were seized for carrying excess of passengers, but released on bonds to meet the issue.

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The *Tribune* states that an arrangement has been made between the express companies for remuneration freights, but the consolidation has taken place. The Merchants Union claiming a larger interest than old companies is willing to concede.

Serious Railroad Accident.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

AURORA, ILL. December 5.—A train on the Batavia branch road this afternoon, three miles east of Aurora, struck a wagon while crossing the track, containing two ladies and one gentleman. One of the ladies was instantly killed and the gentleman was so seriously injured that he will probably not recover.

Murder Near Nashville.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NASHVILLE, December 5.—Joseph Jones was shot dead near this city to-day by K. Ryan, as the two were coming to town with a load of cotton. Cause, whiskey and an old war feud.

SECOND EDITION.

THREE O'CLOCK A. M.

FROM EUROPE.

Comments on Johnson's Message.

He Regards His Office as Absolute as Sovereigns do their Prerogatives.

French Occupancy of Rome

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

COMMENTS ON PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S MESSAGE.

LONDON, December 5.—Copious extracts of the message of President Johnson are published. In commenting the *Times* has the following: "The message shows that President Johnson has learned nothing. He transcends himself in impudence. He regards his office as absolute as sovereigns do their prerogatives. He forfeits all respect. It is hard to say where the hope of the people of the United States lies, between Johnson on the one side and Stevens on the other.

The other journals use similar language The reference in the President's Message to the Alabama claims, coupled with Lord Stanley's dispatch to Mr. Ford on the same subject, has created considerable distrust in financial circles.

MAIL CONTRACTS.

LONDON, Dec. 5—*Evening.*—In the House of Commons this evening the matter of mail contract across the Atlantic came up again for consideration. The Government informed the House that the National Steam Navigation Company was one of the tenderers for the contract. It declined that in the late war more Union soldiers had been killed by their own artillery, than by the artillery of the enemy. He was in favor of consolidating the ordnance depots of the army and navy.

The resolution was concurred in—yeas 126, nays 26.

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WOOL INTEREST.

National Exposition Project.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 5, 1867.

A meeting of national associations of woolen manufacturers at the St. Nicholas, this evening, representing sixty of the leading manufactories, voted unanimously to co-operate with the National Wool Growers' Association in a grand National Exposition at some western city, next spring. Competition will be invited from St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati and Cleveland.

—In the case of John C. Braine, the alleged Chesapeake pirate, who is now confined in the Kings county (N. Y.) Penitentiary, Attorney General Stanbery refused to interfere, he having some time ago been appealed to for his opinion as to whether the prisoner could be included in the terms granted to rebels at the surrender. The Attorney General suggests that he be tried, when the jury may determine with reference to his connection with the Confederate service.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Loss of War Vessels.

Lands Accruing to Minnesota.

Gen. Garfield's Bill and Fitz John Porter.

Senator Johnston, of Maryland.

South Carolina Election—The Convention Carried.

Cholera Ravages at Havana.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5, 1867.

LOSS OF U. S. WAR VESSELS.

A telegram from St. Thomas, from Mr. Savage, Acting Consul General at Havana, dated 4th inst., says the United States war steamers De Soto and Monongahela, were both lost. The Susquehanna, although in a damaged condition, had gone to Santa Cruz to aid of the crew of the Monongahela.

Private advices say the largest part of the officers and crew of the De Soto were saved. A portion of those of the Monongahela were also rescued.

MINNESOTA LANDS.

The Commissioner General of the Land Office has submitted to the Secretary of the Interior, for approval, four instructions relating to the State of Minnesota, under the act of March, 1857, for the grant of the Minnesota Valley Railroad. These lists are of odd sections within the six and fifteen mile limits of the road, and comprise about 350,000 acres of land.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Brevet Major Gen. N. C. Buchanan is ordered to report to General Hancock, to command the Sub-District of Louisiana, and by Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau. He is assigned to duty soon as relieved from duty in Detroit. Major E. Murphy, retired, has been ordered to report to Gen. Schofield.

INCORRECT REPORT.

A report prevailed last night that Gen. Sickel was under arrest in Spottsylvania. This is incorrect. The General is not under attack of vertigo, but this morning was on the street and in cheerful spirits.

GEN. GARFIELD'S BILL.

The bill introduced a few days ago by General Garfield, making it unlawful for the President to remove from office any who have been cashiered to their rank, although general in its terms, had special reference to the case of Fitz John Porter. The President has decided to not consider the verdict, on the document from the Attorney General's office justifying this course. It is feared some of the rebel sympathizers in the Senate will take issue with the framers of the bill, and maintain that Congress has no authority in the premises. If Porter is restored he will return to the rank of Colonel in the regular army.

CORRECTED ESTIMATES.

The corrected estimates required for military service for the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1868, is $37,641,612, instead of $40,000,000, as first announced. The saving caused by a suspension of enlistments until the army is brought to the authorized minimum strength.

The Secretary of the Navy has also reduced his estimates from $2,500,000 to $2,000,000, making a total reduction of $3,364,200.

SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

A letter was received this morning by Senator Yates from General Canby, in which he writes General Canby in South Carolina, stating the returns from twenty-four districts of that State, which foot up a majority for the Convention of 6,235. These estimates have been made for the remainder of the State, and show a majority for the Convention of over 20,000, giving a total majority of constitutional votes for the Convention nearly nine thousand. The total vote of the State was upwards of 70,000.

CASE OF SENATOR THOMAS.

On Saturday next the Senatorial inferior Committee will proceed to take testimony in the case of Senator Thomas, of Maryland. It seems to be understood the Committee will report in favor of the admission of Thomas.

CHOLERA AT HAVANA.

Our Vice Consul at Havana, under date of Nov. 27th, says: "The cholera still continues here. The number of cases from the 18th to the 24th inclusive were eight hundred and fifty-two, with four hundred and fifty-two deaths. The disease is still confined to the lowest and foulest portion of the town."

NOMINATIONS CONSIDERED.

The Finance Committee this morning considered the cases of Edward Cooper, of Pennsylvania, nominated for Collector of Internal Revenue, at Richmond. Both nominations were laid over for the present.

VISIT TO THE PRESIDENT.

Large numbers of teachers and scholars of the Sunday School Convention of Maryland and the District of Columbia, now in session here, paid a visit to the President to-day.

LEGAL TENDERS.

There will be no contraction of legal tenders during December.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

The Message Published Before Read in the Two Houses Committees and J. W. Forney—Mr. Williams' Impeachment Report—Mr. Shellabarger, of Ohio—The Tax on Cotton.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5, 1867.

The President's Message and accompanying documents were laid before Congress at second-hand to-day at noon. Mr. Schenck arose before the reading, and holding a Baltimore morning paper in his hand called the attention of the House to the fact—obvious enough—that the Message, supposed to be intended for the House before the public, was an old affair already with the reading world. The Message was the subject of a great telegraphic feat on Monday night. The whole of it—170,000 words—was passed over the wires and was in type in Cincinnati by Tuesday noon. Its publication in New York, I think, exceeds that of the *Tribune*, scattered it on the wings of the wind, with the grey dawn of Wednesday morning. The Committees on the Conduct and Reception of the various accompanying documents or the entire articles were laid before the St. Louis, Chicago and Boston public with their morning news, while the Republican Senators here had to await the arrival of Robert Johnson, Esq., due at high noon, and who, impolitely sooner, accommodated the eager throng at sixty minutes past meridian.

The allusion of Mr. Schenck to the premature publication called up Mr. Covode, who alleged that it was not only publishing, but had been made an article of merchandize—sold in market overt, and he could prove it. This was undoubtedly so. Some official about the White House procures a copy of the President's lucubrations and realized a handsome sum on the sale of it. An early copy for the "favored" press brought $100. This was speedily reduced to $50, and so second-hand dealers, who had bought on speculation, found an oversupply—the market really stocked, and they obliged to "sell short." It is declared on the authority of Mr. Getz, who graduated into Congress from a newspaper office, that the premature publication arose from a breach of faith on the part of a telegraph messenger boy, and still others name the Boston *Post* as the sheet which enjoys a monopoly of the "freshest" thoughts of the Executive.

The Pittsburgh Gazette

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1867.

THE House Committee of Ways and Means has agreed upon a bill to prevent a farther contraction of the currency.

NO RELIANCE whatever ought to be put in the report of a correspondent of the New York *Herald* that a fresh partition of Italy is contemplated by France or any other of the European powers.

IT IS probable the people of South Carolina have decided to call a Constitutional Convention, the vote in the interior being larger than near the coast. Thus one by one the revolted States are moving in the work of reorganization, and most if not all of them will be represented in Congress before the close of the present session.

THE so-called democratic journals are cultivating the art of sneering, in the most aristocratic manner, at poor people who have not enjoyed the advantages of refinement and culture. The aptness with which they ply this vocation shows that if the habit has only lately been openly indulged, the motive to it has been long cherished.

WM. M. ALLISON and W. W. Davis, late publisher of the Juniata *Republican*, have been convicted of libel, before the Dauphin county court, on oath of John J. Patterson, and have been sentenced to pay a fine of $100 each, costs of prosecution, give security in the sum of $500 to be of good behavior for the term of one year toward all persons, and particularly John J. Patterson, and be imprisoned in the jail of Dauphin county for thirty days. At the request of the defendants, Col. Patterson, the next day, prevailed on Gov. Geary to grant them pardons.

THE New York *Times'* correspondent shows how the message of the President gained publicity before it was presented to Congress. It appears that an enterprising correspondent of a Boston journal was set up in business by an influential friend at the White House, and hawked about the streets the precious document, realizing perhaps one thousand dollars out of his sales. Inasmuch as there was no end to the copies in his possession, his source of supply must have been at headquarters, or in other words, the President was a party to the speculation.

THE REPORT of the Secretary of the Secretary of the Treasury is an able document, and his recommendations, so far as they involve general principles, are based on the best deductions of economic science. While he depicts in vivid colors the evils of an inconvertible paper currency, and strongly argues in favor of a speedy return to a specie standard, his statements are not overdrawn. The public debt cannot be paid, nor the taxes be materially reduced, nor industry and trade be quickened, without first restoring the constitutional and genuine measure of values.

ALLUDING to the confession in the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury that he is unable to prevent systematic frauds upon the revenue, the New York *Post* says:

"Somewhere in Washington, it is said, there is a shelter and defence for these rogues. We do not believe it to be in Mr. M'Culloch's department, but he cannot be too vigilant in ferreting out these abuses of patronage."

In this connection it may as well be mentioned that the conjecture is entertained by knowing ones that whisky frauds are connived as a source from which to draw funds for electioneering purposes.

THE Committee of Ways and Means are reported to be opposed to a reduction of the whisky tax. If the duty shall be retained at the present amount, or anything like it, the people will insist that means shall be provided to enforce the payment of it. Levying high duties, and not collecting them, defrauds the government, enables the distillers to get three or four times as much for spirits as the consumers ought to pay under the circumstances, and puts additional and unequal burdens on other branches of production. This whisky tax swindling has run about as long as it will be tolerated. Do members of Congress, as well as the Executive department, understand this?

THE LAW AND PRACTICE OF IMPEACHMENT.

The three reports made by the Judiciary Committee, on the matter of Impeachment, have been printed by order of the House of Representatives, and make a pamphlet of 111 pages. We are indebted to Mr. THOMAS WILLIAMS for a copy of it, and have given it a careful and dispassionate perusal.

Mr. WILSON and Mr. WOODBRIDGE, constituting the Republican minority, have built up a legal argument which has a basis no more substantial than quicksand. It is simply amazing that men pretending to legal attainments, should make such representations as they do touching the law of impeachment. They assume that a President cannot be impeached except for offenses of such character and gravity as would expose him to indictment in the courts. The fact is five impeachments have been tried before the Senate, and in neither of them was an indictable offense made the basis of the proceeding. In neither of those cases did the defendant himself, or any member of the Senate, or any man of ordinary intelligence in any part of the country, imagine the rule asserted by these gentlemen to be in the slightest degree applicable to the case.

The people of the thirteen colonies, which originally formed the United States, inherited English law and precedent as absolutely as they did English blood, or language, or literature. So far as they found English law and precedent unsuited either to the general condition of the age or to the liberal form of government they established, they modified it either by constitutional provision or by statutory declarations. In all other respects the principles and forms of adjudication remained untouched. No thoughtful man can read the Constitution without seeing evidences of this in almost every section.

In three particulars that instrument alters the English law of impeachment, and only in three.

1. It provides that "judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend farther than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit, under the United States;" but goes on to specify that "the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law." The object of this abatement is obvious. It was intended to remedy a serious evil which had grown up, whereby impeachment was made a convenient instrument for irresponsibly taking the lives and fortunes of rivals or enemies.

2. It provides that "the President, Vice President, and all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery or other high crimes and misdemeanors." The intention of this declaration was not to limit impeachment to indictable offenses, or to persons in the civil service. Neither the Executive, nor Congress, nor the Courts, nor writers of authority on the Constitution and the Laws, have ever so held until within the last two years, and now only to shield the deepest offender the country has ever produced from the consequences of his conduct. A military general officer is as liable to impeachment as a civil one. Even a private citizen may be proceeded against for incivism by this process. A specific evil was cured by this stipulation. Under the British monarchy, when a favorite Minister or a subservient Judge was impeached by Parliament and convicted, he was shielded by the prerogative of the Crown, and retained in office. The framers of the Constitution in the clause under consideration, simply provided a remedy for this abuse.

3. It provides that no bill of attainder shall be passed. This made an end of that terrible power by which families were smitten to the earth or torn up by the roots for the crimes of a husband and father.

—So far, and no farther, does our Constitution modify the English law of impeachment. Whoever has examined the cases of impeachment heretofore tried in this country, or has read the chapter of Story's Commentary on this point, knows this to be the fact. Against the law as thus expounded the immeasurable wind, just now prevalent, goes for nothing.

If any Republican member of Congress, or any Republican journalist, thinks that, considering the shortness of the time President JOHNSON has now to serve, or the pressure of other business, involving the common welfare, and which does not admit of delay, it is inexpedient to arraign and depose him, we are not prepared to say there is no reason in either suggestion, though we do not admit the coalcluiveness of either or both combined. Whoever is of our way of thinking will stand with us. Those who are of a contrary mind have perfect liberty to go their own way.

But when Republican members of Congress, or Republican journalists, affirm the President has done nothing whereby he is rightfully exposed to impeachment, and that the Constitution and the precedents under it do not reach his case, they disclose either a sinful ignorance or an unbounded mendacity.

In the course of a few days—as soon as our columns are relieved from the peculiar pressure now falling on them—we shall present our readers with an admirable exposition of the law and practice of impeachment, as set forth in the report of the Majority of the Judiciary Committee.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A Memoir of the Life and Labors of Francis Wayland, D.D., LL.D., late President of Brown University. By his sons, Francis Wayland and H. L. Wayland. Two volumes. New York: Sheldon & Co. Pittsburgh: Davis, Clarke & Co.

Religious biography, elevated as it is ordinarily, because it treats of facts and not fiction, is heightened when the subject has moved in the higher walks of learning, and has also done something towards molding the morals of a nation. Doctor Wayland embodied these characteristics in the highest and broadest sense. Born of parents who had felt the pressure of persecution as dissenters in England, it is no marvel that his sympathies were with popular freedom in this country. New York was honored in being his birth place. Graduating at Union College while quite young, he soon after entered Andover Theological Seminary. From this he became pastor of a Baptist church in Boston, where he became very popular. In 1826 he accepted a professorship in Union College, exchanging this place in 1827 for the Presidency of Brown College. Here he developed his great powers of ripe scholarship and eminent executive talents. During his connection with this College he wrote a great deal, and his works on "Moral Science" and "Political Economy," will long live to perpetuate his name and exert a good influence on men. The sons have executed their task well, and we regard these volumes valuable far beyond mere denominational limits.

"My Novel," or Varieties in English Life. By Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, Bart. Complete in two volumes. Published by Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. For sale by Davis, Clarke & Co., 69 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

It is hardly possible to find among the many editions of Bulwer's works, such a combination of cheapness, portability, open-faced type and beauty, as this "Globe Edition." Type large, printed on tinted paper, with engraved frontis, piece to each volume, and handsomely bound in green Morocco Cloth, and only $1,50 per volume. "My Novel," or Varieties in English Life, is regarded among the best of Bulwer's writings. The charming style and keen edge which pervades its pages, has given him an enviable reputation in the literary world.

THREE ENGLISH STATESMEN: A Course of Lectures on the Political History of England. By Goldwin Smith, New York: Harper & Brothers. Published for sale by Henry Miner, 71 and 73 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

The events narrated in these lectures, aside from the notable characters—Pym, Cromwell, and Pitt—are of intense interest to the lovers of historic lore. Historical facts are here embodied of the stirring times in which these men lived, and acted so prominent a part of a momentous character. The great reforms sought by them were to ennoble and elevate men, and relieve the nation from the tyranny and despotism which prevailed. Pym received the position that he deserves, and Cromwell and Pitt performed well the great work history so generously accords to them. Professor Smith pictures the grand themes, with a master hand, and compresses in these lectures, volumes. The publication of this work, by this eminent house, will be a valuable contribution to this class of reading matter.

THE STORY OF WALDEMAR KRONE'S YOUTH. By H. F. Ewald. Translated from the Danish. Pp. 281. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co., Pittsburgh: Henry Miner.

This work was published anonymously in Denmark, in 1860, and afterwards re-published in England. It was well received and at once gave the author quite a reputation. The same popularity that attended Fredericka Bremer's works in her country, was realized by the author among the Danes. Its reproduction in this country, by the excellent publishing house named, will doubtless secure it a wide sale. It depicts in a racy, captivating style, different phases of society, especially of the middle and higher grades, and presents the main characters in graphic language.

PICKWICK PAPERS. By Charles Dickens. Illustrated Octavo Edition, with thirty-two original illustrations, from designs by Phiz and Seymour. T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, Publishers. For sale by W. A. Gildenfenny, Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

Brisk as the competition has been for the works of the great novelist, this well known publishing firm has secured an immense number of their twenty four different editions. The "Illustrated Octave Edition" is a new candidate for public favor, this being the second volume of the series. This volume is printed on a large octavo page, double column, from new type with a clear bold face. The paper is good, and the illustrations, full page size, are printed on fine tinted paper, and bound in cloth in a substantial manner. These inimitable papers are familiar almost to everybody.

MRS. PUTNAM'S RECEIPT BOOK, AND YOUNG HOUSEKEEPER'S ASSISTANT. New and improved edition. New York: Sheldon & Co. Pittsburgh: Davis, Clark & Co.

Eight years ago the author published the first edition of this work. Its practical elements rendered it popular at first, and in its enlarged form it will doubtless be increasingly popular. All the receipts have been tried and proved by the author during twenty years experience in housekeeping, and found to be good. It contains receipts sufficient in variety to meet fully the wants of a family, and the author has especially kept in view economy in providing a table handsomely. Many of the receipt books in use are burdened with useless matter, but this book aims at practical information.

SPEECHES AND PAPERS RELATING TO THE REBELLION AND RECONSTRUCTION OF STATES. By George S. Boutwell. Pp. 628. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. For sale by Kay & Co., Pittsburgh.

Careful readers of the doings of the National Congress are familiar with Governor Boutwell's name, especially because of his connection with the impeachment movement now agitating the country. Aside from this question, Mr. Boutwell is known for his eminent services during the dark days of the rebellion. These speeches comprise those he delivered within a few years, in Congress, Faneuil Hall, and on special occasions in different places. Valuable papers, too, which appeared in several influential journals, are also reproduced. Both addresses and papers are couched in terse, vigorous language, and breathe intense loyalty throughout. The publishers have shown great taste in the mechanical production of the work.

JESSIE NOYCE HARPER POWER'S GIRLHOOD. By Mrs. Edwin Sheppard. Loring, publisher, Boston. For sale by Henry Miner, 71 and 73 Fifth street.

Lessons of value to young ladies may be gleaned from this beautiful little volume. Paragraphs full of pathos abound here and there, and one cannot read the work without having awakened the tenderest emotions. Tourists to the lovely village of "West Oakland," England, are shown a costly monument, bearing this inscription, "Judge Not," which points heavenward over the grave of the heroine of this book.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY. Sketches and stories of their scenery, customs, history, legends, etc. By S. G. Stecher. With illustrations. Boston: Gould & Lincoln. Pittsburgh: Davis, Clarke & Co.

This is the third volume of a series designed to describe some of those kingdoms, provinces and countries least known to young American readers. Such books for the young are the more valuable because, in addition to the interesting historical information embodied therein, the author introduces the dashing stories of Scandinavian life, which give zest and relish to the youthful reader. Each of the volumes will be complete in itself, although the prominent characters in the leading story will appear in all.

BARNABY RUDGE. By Charles Dickens. Peoples Edition. With Illustrations by H. K. Browne. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brothers. Pittsburgh: W. A. Gildenfenny.

On the reception of previous volumes of the "People's Edition Illustrated," we have spoken in favorable terms of its admirable features, both as it regards paper, type, binding and price. Each one makes a compact and portable volume, and heretofore sold at two dollars and fifty cents a volume. The price has been reduced and is now only one dollar and fifty cents. The story of Barnaby Rudge is as it is well known, is founded upon the great Riots at the close of the last century. The thrilling scenes of that period are portrayed in Dickens' inimitable style.

MISS TRACHARLY'S STORIES. Loring, Publisher, Boston. For sale by Henry Miner, 71 and 73 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

"Jack the Giant Killer," "Cinderella," "The Sleeping Beauty in the Wood," form part of the exquisite tales of this gifted author. Her father's great fame gives her a cordial welcome. As a writer she is quite a favorite.

Gardener in Germany.

We further visited the curious water works of old Archbishop Sittieno, who lived and ruled his "God's acre" about 1613. He must have given some of the best which he had promised to the Church to private amusements, for his palace and gardens are masterpieces of curious contrivance. In the garden is long walk lined with grottoes, fountains, arbors, and marble figures of the animals. In one place is a wild boar just rising from covert, in another a running hawk, seen through the green twigs. In a grotto of fantastic stone work in an archbishop's crown, of gilded tin, which rises on a jet of water to the height of ten or fifteen feet, and then sinks again, rises and sinks alternately, like water pouring out down its rim all around.

In another place, a wide sheet of water, thin as blotting paper and smooth as marble, comes out in a solid convex sheet over a bouquet of water lilies, and still another falls like a bell glass over a circle of moss. Further on, there is a small house, in which are wooden figures representing all the kinds of tradesmen at their different crafts. The water is turned on; and at once the figures begin their works. One party is nailing slates on a house roof; another with brick and trowel is building a wall; a third is blacksmithing; a fourth coopering casks and a fifth kneading bread. Some priests are also passing in a procession, the old woman is scolding in the market, the butcher knocks down a bullock, which rises again as often as killed. Nobility also appears in a palace at the back of the fine street, the life of the century is displayed. It is a child's plaything, but excellently made and very amusing.

Further on and in the house is another grotto, in which is a miniature ruin—an old castle chamber apparently falling all to pieces, but still lasting as at first, though after two hundred years. And the next room to this represents a cave where a dragon sails round in a ring of water, and is always about to eat a stone Andromeda, always being struck on the head by a stone Perseus, whose figure water turns. The walls are covered with artificial green vines, through whose leaves are seen lizards, and dragons, and insects, and beasts, all of some composite, half living, every nook is heard chirping and singing of birds as if an aviary of birds were hiding among the recesses of the rocks. These are all driven by water.

There is an anteclamber to this in full of holes and pours down a perfect mimic shower of rain, through which the sunshine forms a natural rainbow as bright as the colors of a prism; and before the doorway, from a score of small pipes, the water comes bursting up in streams that meet and form a pretty feathery arch, under which one may walk with an umbrella. A little brook comes running out of two lion's mouths, down toward this doorway, and in its clear current the speckled trout are seen darting to and fro. Still farther are pleasant some stone seats, with holes in the centre, in which guests were perhaps invited to sit as if to see other and more beautiful water works, and at a single turn a stout jet of water is thrown up through the central orifice, doubtless lifting the guest from his place in some haste. A rough joke, not too common, let us believe even then, and now disused. The visitor to this spot is next sent to see a natural theatre, which some freak of the rocks has wickedly constructed, as if for the very encouragement of plays and ballets, and other dreadful practices. Here is a stage, a canopy over it, a green room behind the stage, and side chambers for stage scenery, &c., all made ready to hand out of the living rocks. The whole is perfect in proportions, and nearly oval in form. In front is a place for spectators, roofless, canopied, or roofed by another rock. Anything more like the work of human hands for a special purpose could scarcely be imagined. Paley's watch hardly affords more cogent signs of intelligent design.

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MY WINES POSSESS MEDICINAL QUALITIES.
ONE HUNDRED barrels of this Pure Port Wine, received this day and for sale at low rates, at

JOSEPH FLEMING'S,
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Twenty cases of these valuable Medicines received this day and for sale at very low rates, at

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The grand secret in medicine is to help Nature. SCHENCK and DR. CLARK—the one the alchemist in search of the chief principles of life and secretions, the other the scientific physician—work in harmony to this end. If the nervous system is shattered, the muscles weak, and the mind like the body, in a state of partial collapse—what is it best to do? Resort to cases to use the answer: BUILD UP YOUR MAN. Brace him up to a healthful standard of digestive power. Help him out of the depths of debility and despondency with RESTORATIVES SUCCESS. They combine tonics. A child may take them in doses suited to its years, without the possibility of harm. Delicate females, of either years or constitution, will find in them the special help they require. Gentlemen, broken down by the wild excesses of youth, or the still more wild excesses of middle age, will find in them the very help they require. Dyspeptics, whose stomachs are absolutely required, there is no other remedy but SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC, PULMONIC SYRUP and MANDRAKE PILLS. Use the three. Two months' use of these remedies will produce one-half of the cures we publish. Invariably follows the use of this excellent INTERNAL GIVE.

Important to Country Merchants.

Merchants visiting the city to lay in their supply of goods would do well to call at the great medicine emporium of DR. KEYSER, 140 Wood st., and put in a supply of his invaluable PECTORAL SYRUP and BLOOD SEARCHER, the former of which has been used in the hospital as a practice for over twenty years, and has saved thousands from the consumptive's grave. DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP will invariably give satisfaction to all persons afflicted with coughs and hoarseness, and the usual pulmonary maladies incident to this season of the year, whilst DR. KEYSER'S BLOOD SEARCHER is the best alterative of the kind in the country, and for the cure of scrofula, scrofulous humors, and all diseases arising from impure blood, it is unequalled. Those two medicines of DR. KEYSER'S should be in every family, and no one should be without them. Remember the name, DR. KEYSER'S BLOOD SEARCHER, which is for sale by druggists and dealers generally throughout the United States. Be sure and inquire for DR. KEYSER'S BLOOD SEARCHER and PECTORAL SYRUP, and take no other medicine. Depot, 140 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

1786. PROSPECTUS. 1868.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

The largest daily paper in the State of Pennsylvania, enters the 82nd year of its existence with increased facilities for disseminating the current news of the day, and for rendering good political service in the important Presidential Canvass of 1868. The forthcoming session of Congress promises to prove one of the most important held since the formation of the Government, and the proceedings will be anxiously watched by the intelligent masses. In view of the deep interest centered in the proceedings, the proprietors of the GAZETTE have made arrangements for daily dispatches and letters during the session, from a highly intelligent correspondent, who enjoys the confidence and friendship of the leading members of the Senate and House, the heads of the various Departments, and the leading politicians who frequent Washington, so that readers can depend on receiving the first, fullest and most reliable intelligence from the seat of Government.

The proceedings of the State Legislature, at its forthcoming session, will also prove interesting, inasmuch as many questions of importance will come up for legislation. The GAZETTE will keep at the State Capital, during the entire session, an intelligent and faithful correspondent, who will promptly report the proceedings by mail and telegraph.

It is the only political journal of Pittsburgh which faithfully reflects and steadily advocates the principles held by the Union Republican Party, and interpreted by a loyal Congress.

It gives as much reading matter as any paper sold at twelve dollars per annum, while its price is but eight, being the cheapest as well as the largest newspaper in the Commonwealth.

With the enlargement, every department has been strengthened. The high character of its editorial columns will be maintained, and all matters of public importance will be fearlessly discussed.

The news department will be kept up to the requirements of the day, and its condensed items will faithfully mirror all the transactions worthy of note of the City, State, Country and world at large and maintain for the GAZETTE its high reputation of a live, enterprising and first class family and commercial newspaper.

Ample space has been reserved for market reports which can at all times be relied upon as correct, as the current quotations for manufactured, farm produce, cattle, &c., &c., are gathered from actual sales, by faithful and efficient reporters.

The river news is collected with care, and will prove a very interesting feature of the GAZETTE.

The financial department has been placed in charge of an able and experienced banker who will render it quite as attractive and useful specially to bankers, brokers and business men generally.

The religious department will receive the attention due its importance, and will be reconducted as to be pleasing and readable to members of all religious denominations.

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Our Agents will favor us by calling up their clubs at once, and we will allowing their present ones to expire, as we are now the largest of any weekly paper published in the West. Additions to clubs can be made at any time, at yearly rates. Postmasters and Merchants are requested to act as Agents.

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☞ Country papers in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and Western Virginia will insert the above, and send the marked paper, will be entitled to one year's exchange with the DAILY GAZETTE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

W. PINGHAM, Jr., Atlanta Express Office, No. 78 Fifth street, is an authorized Agent to receive Advertisements for the GAZETTE, and all other papers throughout the United States and the Canadas.

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Just received, the above amount of
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Which will be disposed of at low rates, to the trade.
W. M. GORMLY, Wholesale Grocer,
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FINE PARISIAN PORCELAIN TURNITURE,
CHINA AND BOHEMIAN VASES,
ELEGANT BREAKFAST, DINNER and TEA SETS,
Also a large assortment of Decorated English and French
CHINA TOILET SETTS,
Now open at
22 Wood Street.
HENRY HIGBY.
dc4 112

GLASS SHADES AND STANDS.
JUST OPENED, AT 89 WOOD ST.,
OVAL AND ROUND SHADES,
With and without stands, of all sizes and shapes.
ALSO,
LOOKING GLASS STANDS,
FOR LEVY AND SKELETON LEAVES,
For sale at reduced rates.
HENRY HIGBY.
dc4 112

HEALING WITHOUT DRUGS.

Behold the curative plan of natural healing as it has existed in all ages, namely, giving physiology—or the ACTIVITY OF FUNCTION—its appropriate action using the LIFE ELEMENTS, and their nutrient value being assimilated in a manner best adapted to the KINDNESS OF NATURE from the system. But before we can look through the inherent vital properties of the tissues we bring the RATIONAL MATERIA MEDICA to bear, in order TO PUT THE DISEASES AND morbid materials through the activity of eliminating channels, cautions provisions and safety valves, with which the system is bountifully supplied. But when these are either impaired or not understood the remedy is the same; therefore instead of quaking lest we do more we have gained more money than we can use, it is our highest policy to fear first the acts of legislatures in the hands of the time of the business transaction in dispute.

Our Agents will favor us by calling up their clubs at once, and we will allowing their present ones to expire, as we are now the largest of any weekly paper published in the West. Additions to clubs can be made at any time, at yearly rates. Postmasters and Merchants are requested to act as Agents.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Single Subscriber	$2.00.
Clubs of Five	1.75.
Clubs of Ten	1.50.

—and one to the getter up of the club.

☞ For specimen copies of either Daily or Weekly, address the proprietors.

THOS. M'KEE.
JENNINGS REED & CO.,
GAZETTE BUILDING,
Nos. 91 and 93 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh.

☞ Country papers in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and Western Virginia will insert the above, and send the marked paper, will be entitled to one year's exchange with the DAILY GAZETTE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

W. PINGHAM, Jr., Atlanta Express Office, No. 78 Fifth street, is an authorized Agent to receive Advertisements for the GAZETTE, and all other papers throughout the United States and the Canadas.

100,000, 10 CENTS. 100,000

Just received, the above amount of
BLANK BOOKS,
Which will be disposed of at low rates, to the trade.
W. M. GORMLY, Wholesale Grocer,
n29 271 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

BEAUTIFUL PRESENTS
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
FINE PARISIAN PORCELAIN TURNITURE,
CHINA AND BOHEMIAN VASES,
ELEGANT BREAKFAST, DINNER and TEA SETS,
Also a large assortment of Decorated English and French
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

☞ ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Positively the Last Concert
OF THE
MENDELSSOHN QUINTETTE CLUB,
And the charming Songstress,
MISS ADDIE S. RYAN.
THIS (Friday,) EVENING, December 6th.
A PROGRAMME OF GEMS.
Overture to "Fra Diavolo" Auber
Overture to "Fra Diavolo" Auber
Grand Aria, "Ah Non Fliet," the song "Many a Time and Oft," by "Lucy Hoyle," by Miss Ryan.
FLUTE FANTASIA, by Reichel.
VIOLIN and CELLO SOLO, by Schultz and Wolff. Piano and Organ, "VIOLIN DUO," by Messrs. Neuntzler and Reichel.
"If to the subject of one of these pieces some one had called out that one he was on it," Storm," "Wisconsin Farmer."
Admission—Parquette and Dress Circle, $1. Reserved seats can be secured at the Family Circle, 50 cents.
Doors open at 7½. Concert at 8. dc6

☞ ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

RISTORI.

DIRECTOR.....J. GRAU.

MR. GRAU respectfully announces that MADAME ADELAIDE RISTORI will give in Pittsburgh three dramatic representations, on the following evenings:

WEDNESDAY EVENING, December 11th:
MEDEA.
THURSDAY EVENING, December 12th:
ELISABETH.
FRIDAY EVENING, December 13th, Gaconet's new and elaborate tragedy,
MARIE ANTOINETTE.

The company of MADAME RISTORI has been augmented by now artists, among them is SIGNOR GRIFFO, who is one of the great dramatic tenors of Italy, and has gained the highest distinction by the excellence of his impersonations.

Reserved seats, $2. Sale of seats for any of the three nights will commence on SATURDAY, at 9 A. M., at C. C. Mellor's, No. 91 Wood street. Admission, $1.50. Family Circle 75 cents. No extra charge. dc4

KEYSTONE SKATING RINK,
Robinson St., Allegheny City.

J. M. KNAP.....President.
C. E. SPEER.....Sec'y & Treas'r.

DIRECTORS:
A. S. H. L. | D. W. C. BIDWELL,
C. L. CALDWELL, | J. HARKNESS, Jr.,
H. T. H. MOON, M.D.

This new Rink will be open daily on and after Season Tickets can be secured on and after R. C. HARVEY, Manager. Rink, and from Pittsburgh, and from all parts of the city, by applying at the office of the Rink.

R. C. HARVEY,
General Manager.
dc6:13

MARVIN'S CRACKERS
ARE THE BEST IN MARKET.
Water, Butter, Sugar, Soda, Boston, Wine and Oyster Crackers,
And Cracker Meal.
No. 91 Liberty Street,
FOOT OF FOURTH.
dc6

SKATES! SKATES! SKATES!

I have received the largest, the cheapest, and the best assortment of
SKATES,
Ever offered in this city. Skates ranging in price from 50 cents, from 75 cents, from $1 to THIRTY DOLLARS PER PAIR. Also, a very large assortment of
LADIES' SKATES
Some of these the finest skates made in America, have a comfortable clamp screw used with my 50 cts. skates, so that no one need want a reliable purchase. Call and see them. Will be pleased to have them on when they reach the ice.
FOR SALE BY
JAMES BOWN,
dc6:TUF 136 Wood street.

A GREAT FAMILY CONVENIENCE.

A new and novel arrangement for having
HOT WATER BOILERS
attached to the back end of common cook stoves, so that the water is heated as it passes through the boiler, which stands over the pipe back of the stove. Any tinsmith can put them on; by any No. 7, 8 or 9 common Cooking Stove, of any manufacture. THE PEERLESS, THE QUEEN, THE VICTORY, OLD VIRGINIA BEAUTY and the UNITED STATES, of Moore, Jones & Co.'s make, are the best stoves for the purpose. Also, the celebrated Mitchell Stoves, including the Attachment, which can be put on by the owner, at the cost of SEVEN DOLLARS, by applying to

BISSELL & CO.,
No. 235 LIBERTY STREET,
Manufacturers of the Triumph Cook Stove.
C. H. ARMSTRONG..... A. A. RICHINSON.

ARMSTRONG & HUTCHINSON,
(Successors to PHILADELPHIA AND YOUGHIOGHENY COAL COMPANY,)
MINERS, SHIPPERS and DEALERS, by Railroad and River, of
SUPERIOR YOUGHIOGHENY
GAS AND FAMILY COAL
Office and Yard—FOOT OF 7TH STREET, near Penn Works.
Orders left at the yard or addressed by mail will be promptly filled.

H. KIRKPATRICK
PRACTICAL
BOOK-KEEPER AND ACCOUNTANT,
CONSTANTLY GIVES THE MOST PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE, WILL ATTEND TO
OPENING AND CLOSING MERCHANTS' BOOKS
Single Entry Books Closed and Exposed by Double Entry. Required Books accurately adjusted.
PERTINACIOUS SKYLLMAN is made out in a few days, for $5.
Also, Agent for the Apollo Building, No. 80 FOURTH STREET. dc6:tf

THIRD ARRIVAL OF
WINTER GOODS.
Boys', Youth's and Children's Suits
And Overcoats.
A large stock at the lowest prices.
GRAY & LOGAN,
No. 47 cor. Chair Street.

GREAT REDUCTION!
IN DRESS GOODS.
WHITE, ORR & CO.,
25 FIFTH STREET.
Offer their large stock of DRESS GOODS at
VERY LOW PRICES.
dc6

HOLMES, BELL & CO.,
ANCHOR COTTON MILLS,
PITTSBURGH.
Manufacturers of Heavy, Medium and Light
ANCHOR AND MAGNOLIA
SHEETINGS AND BATTING.
The Highest Market Price
PAID FOR
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
GOLD, SILVER,
COUPONS AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
J. F. STARK & CO., Bankers,
Cor. WOOD AND THIRD STREETS.
n19:tf:nw

$20,000 DOLLARS—$20,000.
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, Dec. 5th, 1867.
WANTED, to negotiate a
Loan of $20,000,
For a term of years. Interest payable semi-annually.
Apply to
B. B. FRANCIS,
dc6:d4 City Controller.

IRON WORK FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY WORK HOUSE.

Proposals will be received until the 10TH DAY OF JANUARY next, for the Cast and Wrought Iron required in the erection of the above building, according to plans and specifications exhibited at the office of Bell & Mc[illegible], Architects, Pittsburgh.
H. S. FLEMING, Secretary,
W. S. RISSELL, } Committee.
Cor. Wood and Fourth sts., Pittsburgh.
dc6:17

NIGHT SCHOOL.

The Board of Control of Allegheny Public Schools have resolved to open a Night School at those who are unable to attend the Day Schools. The School will be opened on MONDAY EVENING, 9TH INSTANT at 7½ o'clock, in the Second Ward School House, Diamond street, Allegheny.
R. B. FRANCIS, Secretary.
dc5:td

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR—A full supply of choice brands "Saint Louis" Family Flour, constantly kept on hand by
SCHOONMAKER & LANG
121 and 124 Wood st. dc

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO FARMERS,
CLAY MANUFACTURERS,
AND CAPITALISTS.
EXHIBITION
OF
Sword's Brick Machine, Tiffany's Pipe and Tile Machines, and Ingraham's Ditching Machine
Dec. 11th and 12th,
AT FACTORY OF CROSSMAN BROS.
Woodbridge, N. J.

We call the attention of BRICK MAKERS to SWORD'S BRICK MACHINE. It will double the product of any yard, it makes perfect bricks of a superior quality, does away with the expensive pulling sand, dispenses with brick moulds, an item of no small importance to many and lends much soak and slop pits are not used; there is no loss of time by the machines waiting for tempered clay, nor loss of bricks exposed to storms. They receive a heavy steam-power pressure, and dry uniformly in baker—not one outside and soft mud inside—so they are stronger and truer in form, while the waste and cost in burning, brazing the kiln and loading are reduced bricks is insured. It is cheap in every way to hand a good bricks than poor ones.

Sword's machine grinds and mixes with broad and powerful knives in the usual manner, but no pug-mill is required, the clay being fed to the machine direct from the bank. They are set in a revolving, horizontal, cast iron mould wheel. The empty moulds are carried under the grinding mill, and the screw packs the mud into them by its weight, more than mill. The wheel then passes them under an inclined plane of cast iron, which presses down and strikes off the clay. The bricks are finally compressed by steam power by the lating of the pug-mill as in the Philadelphia brick press. The pug-mill lifts the finished brick to the surface of the mould wheel, from which their edges are polished; which carries them around to the discharge, where they are ready to remove them. The wheel now has the bricks two courses high on each of four lanes across the whole yard, and then repeats the process until they are eight courses high, run up to be carried from the machine.

The mud does not stick to the polished steel moulds. At every revolution the polished cast iron plunger goes through the moulds and back, thoroughly empty. The engineer keeps the ready-made pressed bricks continually running out as fast as the wheel can take them up, and the hauler gang keep the setting gang of the same number of men busy, as the bricks are quickly. An e

The Pittsburgh Gazette

GLEANINGS.

Yellow fever still rages in Houston.

Maine rivers are still clear of ice.

Pea-nuts have been raised in Iowa this year.

Immense peat beds are common in Nevada.

Dan Bryant is still popular in San Francisco.

The Black Crook is dying of old age at Niblo's.

Angora goats are being imported into this country.

Montreal harbor is deserted by sea going vessels.

A Lumber Exchange has been organized in Dubuque.

Two new skating Rinks are in operation in Chicago.

General Sheridan was receptionized in Chicago, on Tuesday.

Robert Heller, the demonologist, is successful in London.

Victor Emanuel is styled Napoleon's Viceroy by his subjects.

Cassius M. Clay has been in very poor health for some time past.

A citizen of Mobile drew $10,000 in the Havana lottery last week.

The United States mint at Charlotte, N. C., is soon to be re-opened.

Cannon making is said to be the best business in Europe at present.

Young ladies with large resources should husband them.—*Exchange.*

Ex-Governor Vance, of North Carolina, is lecturing on temperance.

Canada has suffered as much as any place else from drouth this autumn.

Two thirds of the school teachers in the United States are said to be females.

A lady, the veritable oldest inhabitant, died in Albany last week, aged 105 years.

Utica is no longer pent up. Her skating rink contains 20,000 feet.—*Exchange.*

Many of the New England manufactories have been obliged to suspend operations.

A recent legal decision deprives chickens of the privilege of being classed as live stock.

Thousands of people are said to be dying of sheer starvation in the vicinity of London.

Eighty three marriages were registered in Boston during the first three days of last week.

Why is a goose like a cow's tail? Because they both grow down.—*N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

The retail dry goods dealers in New York have once more reduced the wages of their employees.

Julia Dean and De Walden the dramatic author, are playing the Woman in White in Louisville.

An exchange wants to know why, when everything is taken off a hog he is called a dressed hog?

A gang of eight notorious burglars was arrested and locked up in Pittsfield, Mass., on Saturday.

A steady, soaking rain has been falling since Monday night at St. Louis and throughout the West.

When did the ancient Greeks find it profitable to plough the ocean? In the days of Ce crops.—*Punch.*

It is said that A. T. Stewart has lost more than a million of dollars by the fall in the prices of dry goods.

An American weekly newspaper is to be started in Paris, something in the style of *Galignani's Messenger.*

The big water works engine in Cincinnati has failed to work well, although it has had new valves and two trials.

The Diamond Edition of Thackeray, two volumes of which were issued, has been stopped, because it did not pay.

Authors are poorly paid. A. J. received but one hundred dollars for the first few copies of his last composition.

Poultry sold in Pittsfield, Mass., the day before Thanksgiving day for 12½ cents per pound. Happy Pittsfieldians.

A Chicago paper urges Mr. Seward to make haste in securing the West India islands, or they will all be under the sea.

Chicago is going to turn Calumet river into Chicago river, and let it run through it until they both become cleansed, when they will put it back again.

Elizabeth, wife of William Peabody, who died at the age of ninety four in the year 1717, is said to have been the first white female born in this country.

St. Domingo was partly destroyed by a recent earthquake. The population tried to get away but could not, which shows the disadvantage of being on an island.

Every journal in the country had the President's message in type before it was read to Congress. Some had the type set up but others hadn't, that was the only difference.

Mr. Colton is matched to walk from New York to Albany in two days or forty eight hours, for one thousand dollars. He will start on Friday, the 13th of December.

The German poet, Uhland, carried his hospitality to such an extent that he considered it necessary, each morning, to carry the fresh washing and shaving water to his guests himself.

Thirty-six thousand spindles are employed in the manufacture of cotton thread in England, and 62,904,602 miles of thread are manufactured every full working day of ten hours.

The *Staats Zeitung*, of Chicago, published the President's message in full in German on Tuesday morning, although it was not all received until five o'clock in the morning and had then to be translated and set up.

The new sensation Undine has been brought out in Chicago with immense brilliancy and success. Jarrett and Palmer, of New York, are using their newly imported ballet there, while finishing up the B. C. at Niblo's.

It is a significant fact that there are but two individuals in this country anxious to lift the veil and assume the pressure. Both aspire to immortality with the same prospect of success. The one is "J. W." the other J——n.

President Mosquera, of Bogota, has been tried for treason, and fined $12,00, besides being sentenced to two years imprisonment. Does not this awful precedent make a traitor at present awaiting trial quake in his boots?

Robinson, the murderer of young Brown, at Berrien, Michigan, was recently tried and sentenced to ten years imprisonment. This lenity was on account of various extenuating circumstances which came to light during the trial.

Sheriff Orcutt, of Kalamazoo, Mich., was shot by one of a gang of desperadoes whom he was trying to disperse. The whole country is up and on the trail, and intense excitement prevails, as it is believed that the Sheriff will die of his wound.

Fine cut from the New York *News*: Woman requires no eulogy. She speaks for herself. Bourbon is a wonderful drink; it makes a man fat, and lean too. Canvassers, remember that a sick man, be he registered a dozen times, is still an illegal voter.

Strong, a prisoner, escaped from the city jail in Covington, Ky., on Tuesday. He picked the keys from the pocket of a sleeping watchman and walked out. A servant girl was emptying some ashes in front of the jail and saw him come out, but he looked so dreadful that she did not give the alarm until he was on the suspension bridge.

Sir Robert E. Alexander, the well known breeder of fine racing stock, died at his place, near Woodburn, Ky., on Sunday night. Sir Robert was a Scottish, baronet and an American citizen, possessed of immense estates in both countries. His wealth is understood to be enormous, and his estate in Kentucky is said to be the finest and most perfect in the country.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A COUGH, A COLD, OR A SORE THROAT requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Disease, or Consumption,

Is often the result.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases, Troches are used with always good success.

Singers and Public Speakers use them to clear the voice.

Obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take Set of the Worthless Imitations which may be offered.

Sold Everywhere. 30DAY

HELMBOLD'S FOR NON-RETENTION OR INCONTINENCE of Urine, irritation, inflammation, or ulceration of the bladder, or in the bladder, calculus, gravel or bright's disease, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys and dropsical swellings. USE HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU. sedmwy

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU

Is a certain cure for diseases of the

BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, DROPSY, ORGANIC WEAKNESS, PALE, DAMP URINE, GENERAL DEBILITY, and all diseases of the URINARY ORGANS,

Whether existing in MALE OR FEMALE, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of HOW LONG STANDING.

Diseases of these organs requires the use of a diuretic. If correct treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Kidney Disease, Loss of Health and Blood are supported from these sources, and HEALTH AND HAPPINESS, so that of Posterity, depends upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, Established upwards of 18 years. Prepared by H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist, 594 Broadway, New York, and 104 South 10th St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by all Druggists. sedmwy

HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT BUCHU is the Great Diuretic. HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA is the Great Blood Purifier. Both are prepared according to rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and are the most scientific and reliable preparations known. Sold by druggists everywhere. sedmwy

NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF

Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's	"Night Blooming Cereus."

A most exquisite, delicate, and fragrant Perfume Distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by PHALON & SON, New York.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED HOSE WASH cures secret and delicate disorders in child, no inconvenience and no exposure. Ladies and Children should use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED HOSE WASH. Immediate in action, and free from all injurious properties. sedmwy

W. M. HARNISH & CO.,

BOILER MAKERS AND SHEET IRON WORKERS,

Nos. 20, 22, 24 and 26 Penn St.

Having secured a large yard and furnished it with the most approved machinery, we are prepared to manufacture every description of Boilers in the best manner, and warranted equal to any made in the country. Also, Sheet Iron Roofing, Fire Proof, Locomotive Boilers, Cupolas, Smoke Pans, Oil Stills, Agitators, Boiling Pans, Hot Air Iron, Bridges, Sugar Pans, and sole manufacturers of HANNA'S PATENT BOILERS.

Jobbing done on the shortest notice. 10feod

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU gives health and vigor to the frame and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no immediate attempt is made to stop them, consumption, insanity, or epileptic fits ensue. sedmwy

LAKE SUPERIOR

Copper Mill & Smelting Works,

PAYNESVILLE.

PACK, McCURDY & CO.,

Manufacturers of Sheathing, Spikers' and Boiler Copper, Planished Copper Bottoms, Braziers' Copper, Yellow Metal, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Antimonial Metals, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Machine Belting, and Bolts. Also, Manufacturers of Babbitt Metal, Warehouse, No. 150 FIRST STREET, Pittsburgh. Copper and Yellow Metal Bolts, Spikes, Composition Nails, Boiler Rivets, Sheathing Copper, Copper and Tin for Roofing, Bottoms, Bolts, Nails, Spikes, Rivets, Sheet Copper, Copper Bolts, Nails, Spikes, Rivets, Sheet Copper, Copper and Tin for Roofing, Bottoms,

The Pittsburgh Gazette

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

THE COURTS.

District Court—Judge Hampton.

THURSDAY, Dec. 5.—Court met at the usual hour.

David Hutchinson et ux. vs. Thomas Thompson. Verdict in favor of plaintiffs for $5,000.

Daniel Richard vs the Monongahela Valley Railroad Company. Verdict in favor of plaintiff for $4,661.71.

Trustees of the Springdale Methodist Episcopal Church vs. John Hunter, Sr., et al. On trial.

Following is the trial list for this day:

161. Samuel Graham vs. John Carlen & Co.

150. J. M'Closky vs. N. J. Bigley.

151. Thomas Drennan vs. N. J. Bigley.

152. Henry Downs vs. the same.

153. Michael Bradley vs. same.

154. J. P. Gibson vs. Ardesco Oil Co.

156. Robert Robb for use vs. G. W. Collin, et al.

157. Tag "Mary Davage" vs. Wm. H. Brown.

Court of Quarter Sessions.

THURSDAY, Dec. 5.—Court met at the usual hour, Judge Sterrett on the Bench.

O'NEILL-O'NEILL LIBEL CASE.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. James B. O'Neill, indicted for libel, Daniel O'Neill prosecutor, which was on trial at adjournment yesterday, was resumed at this morning. The time of the Court was occupied up to eleven o'clock in taking testimony, after which the case was argued by Mr. Sterrett, Esq., for the defendant, and by R. Biddle Roberts, Esq., for the prosecution. The Court in charging the jury defined the law of libel, and said that the defendant having by his counsel admitted the writing and publication, it only remained for the jury to find whether the matter published was defamatory or malicious, and render their verdict accordingly. The jury retired at twelve o'clock m., and returned at half-past one with a verdict of guilty, and recommending the prisoner to the clemency of the Court.

TO BE SENTENCED.

Mr. Duff, District Attorney, announced to the Court that he would call up the defendant in the libel case, and two lien cases, in which verdicts of guilty had been rendered, for sentence on Saturday.

MAINTAINING A NUISANCE.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Pittsburgh, Allegheny & Manchester Passenger Railway Company, indicted for maintaining a nuisance, was then taken up. It is alleged by the Commonwealth that the track of said railway company on the Manchester plank road has settled in consequence of the pebble surface, which renders it impassable for wagons and other vehicles. The company had been notified of the fact, but refused to put it right. It appeared, from the testimony, that the difficulty was caused by that portion of the road used as a wagon way having been from time to time raised up until it had been raised several inches above its original surface, thus leaving the railway track lower than the remainder of the road. The Court charged that unless the railway company could show some legislative enactment permitting them to maintain the road in its present condition, and the jury found that it was in such a condition as to obstruct public travel, they were liable to conviction under the indictment. Verdict guilty.

SURETY OF THE PEACE.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Anne Donaldson and Robert Roberts, surety of the peace, Francis McGovern, prosecutor, the Court ordered that the defendants pay the costs.

LARCENY OF PAPERS.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. S. Washington, late Pastor of the Regular Baptist church on Grant street, charged with the larceny of a note for $100, on oath of T. M. Bell, was taken up. Mr. Washington, it appears, occupied a house belonging to Mr. Bell, and while settling with Bell for the rent is alleged to have stolen the note. Washington claimed $150 rent for the house, and claimed that Bell was to deduct $100 for inconveniences under which he had been placed while the house was being repaired. Bell refused to make the reduction, and while out of the room, Washington, he alleges, took the receipt. The private prosecutor, Mr. Bell, was called to the stand, and by the grapnic manner in which he gave his testimony afforded considerable amusement to all in the Court room. The counsel for the prosecution endeavored to check the witness, and confine him down a statement of facts pertinent to the case, but failed, and as a consequence were compelled to allow Bell his story in his own way. The case was on trial when Court adjourned.

Common Pleas—Judge Mellon.

THURSDAY, Dec. 5.—Court met at the usual hour.

The case of Dilworth vs. Baum, reported on trial Wednesday, was concluded, the jury finding for the plaintiff in the sum of $357.15.

The next case taken up was that of James McDonald vs. N. Holmes & Sons. This was an action to recover $7,000. The plaintiff sues deposited $40,000 in gold with the defendants, which he kept on hand on the 12th of November, 1864, he gave peremptory order for the sale of the gold. The sale was not effected until the 24th of that month, during which time the premium on gold had declined, and the action is brought to recover the difference between the amount received and that which would have accrued if the sale had been made on the day specified. The defence set up was that there was no peremptory order made, and that the time of the sale was left to the discretion of Mrs. Hutton, the plaintiff's agent. Following is the trial list for this day:

89. (May.) Groenwald & Kahn vs Berry.

24. Lynch vs. Bradie.

26. Robinson vs Myers.

27. Bell & Cavanaugh vs. Myers.

28. Ayres, Williams & Bartley vs. Schultz, Dunn & Co.

29. Ward vs. Ewing.

30. Fields vs. Frazier & Bro.

31. M'Quistion, Nicholson et. al.

32. Richmond vs. same.

33. Mitchell vs. Birmingham & Brownsville road.

Pittsburgh Petroleum Association

A meeting of the Pittsburgh Petroleum Association was held yesterday at three o'clock, p. m. in room No. 4 Dalzell's building, corner of Duquesne Way and Irwin street, Mr. Burke in the Chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Long stated that before proceeding to the regular business of the meeting, Mr. Murphy, Agent for the patent Fire Extinguisher, was present and desired to present his instrument to the notice of oil men.

Mr. Murphy said he did not desire to make a speech, that he had his instrument with him, and he desired those present to examine it that he might explain its practical workings were concerned, Mr. Long, who was present, could perhaps speak with more correctness than himself.

Mr. Long recommended the affair.

Mr. Waring moved that a vote of thanks be returned to Mr. Murphy, and that after the meeting the members of the Association give the matter their attention as it is demanded. The motion prevailed.

Mr. Lockhart, chairman of the Committee appointed to visit Washington, D. C., relative to the regulations of the Revenue Department regarding oil, was called upon to report. Mr. L. said that he had not visited Washington with the Committee, but that the other members of the Committee had performed the duties for which they had been appointed, and being tired, could perhaps make a satisfactory report.

Mr. Logan, of the Committee, reported that they had seen the Commissioner of Revenue, and had received every facility in accomplishing their purpose, with which the Association was familiar.

On motion of Mr. Logan, the Committee was continued, as was also the Committee on Ganging.

On motion of Mr. Kirk a vote of thanks was returned to the Committee for the manner in which they had discharged their duties.

The Committee on Weights and Measures presented a report for the signatures of the Association, recommending the adoption of measurement by weight to be presented to Congress.

Major Frew moved that this Association adopt the principle of measurement by weight.

Mr. Kirk thought the principle a good one, but feared that it would lead to some confusion, as they would have to sell by weight. He thought it best for Association to call a convention of all the refiners in the United States for the purpose of fixing a basis of measurement, and for the consideration of various other matters relative to the trade.

Mr. Long thought that the committee were the proper persons to arrange the matter of measurement, as there were the only persons in the house who had made the matter a study.

Mr. Waring thought the idea of calling a National Convention of Refiners a good one and hoped that Mr. Kirk would put his remarks in the shape of a motion to be presented for the action of the Convention.

Major Frew said that the objection to measurement by weight was not a serious one, as there was no necessity for any confusion; that all sales made by the gallon would remain perfectly good, that it would only be necessary to find the weight of a gallon of oil, and then the number of gallons could be filled by weight.

After some further remarks the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Long, Secretary, presented a communication from the Secretary of the Petroleum Association of Venango and Warren counties, enclosing the following resolution, which had been adopted by that Association.

Resolved, That a Committee of Three be appointed to confer with other Refiners Associations, and those interested in the repeal or partial repeal of the present tax on refined oil.

Mr. Waring moved that the communication be received. Adopted.

Mr. Kirk moved that the Secretary be directed to address the Secretary of the Association sending the communication, and inform him that this Association was satisfied with the present tax on oil.

Maj. Frew said that he could not vote on the motion as it was stated; that he did not think we were all satisfied with the present tax.

Mr. Kirk said that he only made the motion to put an end to a question which could result in no good. He thought the petroleum interest could easily bear the tax, and he thought they should be satisfied with the present tax.

After some further discussion a vote was taken on the motion of Mr. Kirk, which was lost.

Mr. Forsyth moved that a committee of three be appointed by the Chair in accordance with the resolution received, to attend the Convention at Cleveland to be held Dec. 18th, to represent the petroleum interest.

Mr. Frew objected to the motion. He hoped that a reduction of the tax would not be looked for.

Mr. Kirk moved to lay on the table.

The motion was lost.

A vote was then taken on Mr. Forsythe's motion, which was adopted, and the following gentlemen appointed on the Committee: Messrs. Forsythe, Frew and Waring.

Maj. Frew and Mr. Waring positively declined serving on the Committee, when Messrs. Musgrave and Barber were substituted.

Mr. McIlwain moved that the Committee appointed to attend the Cleveland Convention be instructed to advocate the repeal of the present tax on refined oil.

Mr. Waring objected to the motion.

Mr. Kirk thought the Association should not interfere in the matter; that the Government must have the money, and that if it was not paid on oil it would have to be paid on something else.

The motion was lost by a decided vote.

Mr. Barber moved that the Committee be discharged. Adopted.

Mr. Barber moved that all sales of oil made after the first of January next be fifteen days option and five days notice.

Mr. Waring moved as an amendment that the whole contract system be referred to a committee of five, to report at an adjourned meeting to be held next Thursday.

After considerable discussion the motion was adopted, and the following gentlemen appointed: Messrs. Waring, Kirk, Lockhart, Long and Musgrave.

Mr. Kirk submitted a resolution recommending the calling of a National Convention, which was referred to a committee.

On motion, adjourned.

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

Amount of Funds in the Treasury, $24,661.57—Report for the Month—Payment and the Design—The Death of Mrs. General Negley.

A meeting of the Allegheny County Soldiers' Monumental Association was held yesterday afternoon in the City Building, the Hall of the Council. The meeting came to order at three o'clock, by calling General A. L. Pearson to the chair, and appointing Captain W. B. Cook as Secretary.

Mrs. R. Robinson handed in the sum of $120 75, on account of Picture Gallery at the Fair, which was not contained in the final report.

On motion, Captain W. B. Cook was added to the Committee to draft a charter of incorporation.

Mr. James Park, Jr., Chairman of the Committee on Location and Design of the Monument, reported that after settling all the bills, he called a meeting of the committee, to which he made his statement of the condition of the Fund. A committee was appointed to invest the funds of the Association, and to draft a charter. The committee appointed to invest the funds performed their duty as set forth in the Treasurer's Report, but as yet no report has been received from the committees appointed to draft the charter.

Mr. Park, Treasurer of the Association, in obedience to a resolution adopted at the last meeting, submitted the following report of the receipts of the different booths in the late Fair and of private contributions, and also of expenditures.

JAMES PARK, JR. TREASURER, IN ACCOUNT WITH THE ALLEGHENY COUNTY SOLDIERS' MONUMENT ASSOCIATION.

Receipts from—	
Tickets	$ 3,770 51
Coal Water Booth	80 85
Mrs. M. Brown Booth	75 28
Third U. P. Church Booth	57 22
Lawrenceville Booth	250 50
First Presbyterian Church Booth	96 00
Third Presbyterian Church Booth	262 98
Christian M. E. Church Booth	91 24
Dressing Gown	1,678 25
Base Ball Implements	877 00
Mrs. Parsnella Booth	91 24
Manchester Booth	204 75
Mrs. Hitterman & Shaffer's Booth	113 00
Telegraph Booth	85 45
Prisoner's Chest Booth	222 00
North Church Booth	316 00
Shady side Chest Booth	1,153 23
Ninth Ward Booth	972 00
Ninth Ward Bank, Brunner & Co's employees	309 00—1,275 00
Mansfield Booth	192 25
Commissioner's Office	1,240 00
Express Office	140 55
Pagoda	623 00
Rose Cluff's	6,261 21
Soldiers' Home Booth	200 00
Art Gallery	878 70
Cane	124 75
Curiosity Shop	181 05
Badges and Annual Tickets	1,012 00
Soldiers' Orphans' Booth	47 25
Base Ball Match	71 25
Purple School Banner	100 00
Ninth Ward Collection	44 00
Subsistence Committee	2,212 37
Gen. A. L. Pearson, Secretary Monumental Fund	360 70
Collection Fourth Ward, Pittsburgh by Jno. Vernet and J. R. M'Clurg	482 00
D. O. A. Jonnson	19 00
Contributions of Jacksonson Pennsylvania Railroad, by D. M. Watt	227 50
Proceeds of Concert	300 00
Rev. Jas. Prestley	69 00
H. Childs	30 00
Collections by Wm. Stewart	22 00
Benton	96 00
Miss Jennie Watt, profits on canes	160 00
Hawthorne Library Society	71 70
Cash	99 00
Mrs. John Watt, sale of books	25 00
Art Gallery, per Gen. Pearson	15 00
To Balance	$26,559 09
Deposited in Bank for Savings	24,661 57
Deposited at N. Holmes & Sons	1,897 52
Total receipts	$24,661 57
Total expenses	2,185 48
Net receipts	$26,559 09

The undersigned, auditors appointed by "The Committee to select a site and superintend the erection of the Soldiers' Monument," with instructions to examine the accounts of James Park, Jr., Treasurer of "The Indies' Allegheny County Soldiers' Monumental Association," respectfully report that they have compared the accompanying vouchers with the entries composing his account, and find them correct.

BEN. F. JENNINGS,
SAMUEL MCKEE,
Auditors.

On motion, the report was accepted and ordered to be published, and a vote of thanks returned to Mr. Park for his attention to the Association.

On motion, a Committee, consisting of General A. L. Pearson, Captain B. F. Jennings, and Captain H. B. Cook, was appointed to draft resolutions relative to the death of Mrs. General James S. Negley, a member of this Association, to report at the next meeting.

On motion, a Committee consisting of Mrs. McKee, Mrs. Preston, Mrs. Watt and Gen. Pearson, was appointed to confer with the Trustees of the Allegheny Cemetery, relative to a site in the Cemetery for the erection of the monument, with power to receive tenders of other locations, and to report the same to the Association at their next meeting.

On motion, a premium of one hundred dollars was authorized to be offered until the 1st of February, 1868, for the design of the Monument that may be adopted by the Association. The designs may be left at the office of James Park, Jr., Treasurer, No. 129 Second street, Pittsburgh.

The Association then adjourned to meet in the Young Men's Christian Association Rooms, No. 22 Fifth street, on next Thursday afternoon at half past two o'clock.

Relief Fund.

Mr. W. M. Claney, Treasurer of the Relief Fund for the sufferers from the late boiler explosion, reports the following additional subscriptions:

John Irwin, Jr	$ 20 00
Union Church, Rev. Cook	22 00
Third Presbyterian Church, Manchester	9 43
Ancient Order of Druids	25 00
Wm. Wilkins Presbyterian Church	14 85
H. D. Totten	2 00
Pittsburgh National Coal Co., 500 lbs. 75 Cents	375
Latter Day Saints, by J. Parsons	7 50
Annie Mecha land, Fifth Ward Public Schools	11 20
Employees of Atlas Works	48 00
C. C. Gates	2 00
T. A. Evans & Co., and employees	66 00
First German Lutheran Church, of Birmingham	85 00
Citizens Kelly's Station	12 45
Less expenses	25
Arsenal Lodge I. O. G. T. No. 291, by J. J. Covert	12 20
Total	30 00
Amount previously reported	346 20
	13,477 67
Total	$13,820 07

W. M. CLANEY,
Treasurer Relief Fund.

Arrested on Suspicion.—Officers Silvus, Wilson and Gordon yesterday arrested John Carey on suspicion. At the time of his arrest he was attempting to sell a check for $5,177.31, on the Bull's Head Bank, New York, payable F. A. Parrett, or order, dated New York, Dec. 3d. Carey says he found the check in a pocket book on the Pennsylvania Railroad, between Penn Station and Greensburg, about half past eight o'clock Wednesday morning. The pocket book, he says, contained no money. Carey boarded with his brother, at 159 Mulberry alley, in the Fifth ward.

A Capital Joke.—The *Chronicle* says that Catharine Williams is becoming wealthy as she has been committed seven times to jail for thirty days each time, and facetiously remarks that "when she comes out she will have Government securities to boast of." We can't see where comes in the laugh.

The Concert Last Night.

There assembled last evening one of the most fashionable audiences we have ever seen drawn together, at the Academy of Music, on the occasion on the second concert of the justly famous Mendelssohn Quintette Club of Boston. The attendance should have been much larger and we can account for the vacant seats in no better way than believing that the intellectual and musical community are not fully acquainted with the rare character of the entertainment offered. It must be remembered that the five gentlemen comprising this company have spent the best years of their lives in practising with each other in concert in order to approach perfection. So successful have they been in their efforts to this end, that they are marvelously correct in their interpretation of the inspired compositions of the great musical masters, and execute with wonderful exactness and precision. Their quintettes evince combined musical executive abilities which are of the highest order, and were it not that the audience could see five performers instead of one, they would incline to the belief that some wonderful genius possessed the facility of playing on a number of instruments at the same instant, so exact, so perfect and so powerful is their concert. Then added to their efforts the Club is accompanied by Miss Addie Ryan, a sweet songstress, whose clear notes ring out naturally and powerfully to enrapture her audience. To hear some old and charming ballad gushingly and tenderly rolling from her lips, every note made passing current for its full value, and every word distinctly articulated, is enough attraction in itself to draw a crowded house, independent of sweet music together. The audience last night was highly delighted, and the frequent bursts of enthusiasm told plainly how the musical feast was appreciated. To-night the third and last concert will be given, and we trust none of our readers who have not yet heard the Quintette Club will fail to be in attendance. Secured seats, without extra charge, may be obtained at Mr. C. C. Mellor's music store, No. 81 Wood street.

The Other Side.

In Wednesday's paper we noticed a charge of assault and battery having been made against Mr. Theodore Gray, a conductor on the P., Ft. W. & C. Railroad. We have since learned further particulars, which puts an entirely different light on the affair, and fully clears Mr. Gray's conduct towards his persecutor. The latter entered the cars while in motion, and seeing a lady and gentleman on the street who were desirous of getting aboard, deliberately arose from his seat and pulled the check rope, causing the engineer to stop the train. The conductor passed through the cars, not to collect fare, but to see who had stopped the train and for what reason, when he found the person who stated that he had pulled the rope, telling him he could take that liberty inasmuch as he owned stock in the road. As the man was intoxicated, the conductor asked him where he was going, and he replied to Sewickley. The conductor then ordered him off, as the train was under orders not to stop at that or any other way station this side of Rochester. To avoid trouble in the case, and as the lady taken aboard by the self-constituted conductor desired to reach Sewickley, Mr. Gray stopped the train at that station in violation of strict rules to the contrary. And this was the prosecutor's grievance and basis for a suit of assault and battery against Conductor Gray.

Homœopathic Hospital Fair.

The sales at the fair continue to be large. The supply of fancy goods is become contributions, several packages ing constantly replenished. Besides the from Philadelphia and elsewhere, of beautiful wax flowers, etc., etc., were received yesterday. A "Art Gallery" exhibited for the first time in any country at this fair, on Wednesday evening, has proved a wonderful success. Hundreds have visited, laughed, re-visited and laughed again at the grotesque and hilarious ludicrousness of the various art by which they are illustrated.

The rush for the "Art Gallery" and the fresh additions to the variety of fancy articles, we predict, will compel the managers to extend the exhibition two or three days into next week. It is noteworthy that the valuable piano and other costly articles in the gallery, for the use of the wheel of chance, are not impositions on the confiding, but will be so conducted that every person who has paid for one or more chances will be sure of getting, and from latter are not such as stimulate people to purchase from which the Government can get revenue.

His proposition to consolidate the debt into a five per cent. loan, and to issue therefor $400,000,000 in greenbacks to be exchanged for bonds now outstanding, and to be issued as the debt is paid, would be a decided improvement. There was not a single sale to-day, at least, we had not been informed, and to the limited supply we continue to quote at 97@98c, on track, and 98@99c, in store. Rye is dull and nominal at $1.45@1.50.

GROCERIES—The market for all kinds of goods remains dull. The rivers still being low, causes a very limited demand. In Coffee we have to report a decline both in gold and currency value. Sugars remain very firm. Teas quiet. Below will be found the ruling prices:

COFFEE—Choice, 29½c; prime, 28c; good, 26c; fair, 24@25c; common, 22@23.

SUGAR—Choice Porto Rico, 14½c; prime, 13½c; good, 13c; prime Cuba, 13½c; good Cuba, 13c. Hennen—Standard hard, 17½c; "A," 16½c; "B," 16c; Extra "C," 15½c; "C" Yellow, 14½@15c.

SYRUPS—Choice Drips, 61c; prime, 60c; good, 56@58c; common, 48c.

MOLASSES—Prime Porto Rico, 76@80c; New Orleans—none in market.

SPICES—Grain Pepper, 35c; Allspice, 33c; Cloves, 45c; Nutmegs, $1.85; Cassia, 70c.

SAL CAKE—Soda, 3½c.

CONCENTRATED Lye—36; Babbit's Potash, 4½c.

FLOUR—There is a steady local demand for Flour, and while the market is firm, prices are unchanged. Spring Wheat brands may be quoted at $10.00 to $10.50; Winter Wheat, $9@10.50, and $14@15 for fancy brands. Rye Flour is still quotes at $8.50 per bbl, and Corn Meal at $4@4.25 per bbl.

APPLES—As noted in our last report, the market is firmer, in consequence of diminished arrivals, and prices are a shade higher; sales in store at $2@2.50 for fair to good, and $3.50 to $4 for prime to choice.

POTATOES—Sales continue exceedingly dull, with a supply largely in excess of the demand; may now be quoted at 80c to $1 per bushel, in a retail way.

MILL FEED—Sales of Bran at $1.60@1.65. Sales of Shorts at $1.70, and Middlings at $2.30.

BUTTER—There is a steady demand for prime to choice Roll Butter, and and we can report regular sales at 36@40c.

EGGS—Firm at 28@30c.

CHEESE—There is a steady and quiet demand for Cheese at 16@17c.

DRIED FRUIT—Still but unchanged, small sales in store at 7 to 8c for Apples, and 16@18c for Peaches.

BAY—Is selling from country wagons at $18 @20 per ton for common to strictly prime Timothy.

CRANBERRIES—Cultivated, $12.50@13.50 per barrel.

BEANS—Sell at $2@3.50 per bushel.

ROSINY—Quoted at $7@7.75.

PH. R. MERTZ,
BANKER AND BROKER,
118 Wood St., near corner of Fifth.
Government Securities
Gold, Silver,
And Coupons.
Bought and sold on liberal terms. Drafts sold on all the principal cities of Europe.

CONVERSION OF 7-30'S.
We are now prepared to convert the
SECOND AND THIRD SERIES 7-30's
INTO THE
New 1867 5-20 Gold Coupon Bonds.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
Bankers in Government Securities,
Corner Fourth & Wood Streets.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,
Bankers,
AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Streets.
We will give bolders of JUNE AND JULY SEVEN-THIRTY BONDS the benefit of NEW 1st cent. to January 1st, and give them in exchange
5-20 BONDS OF 1867,
interest IN GOLD at 6 per cent. from that date.
IRA B. McVAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
THURSDAY, December 5, 1867. }

Gold opened firm at 137¾, declined to 137, advanced to 137¾, and finally closed at 136¾. The advance yesterday was mainly due to a brisk demand for exchange in England, in anticipation of the payment to Russia of seven million dollars for the Territory of Alaska, but after the purchases for to-day's steamer, the market declined again.

Bonds are in sympathy with the advance of the quotation in London and Frankfort, but quotations are very light. Stocks are firmer and higher. Northwestern common advanced two per cent., New York Central one per cent., and the balance of the list in firm. Express stocks are firm but unchanged. It is supposed the nearly completed consolidation of all the Express lines has been anticipated, which accounts for the sharp advance of Adams and Wells and Fargo.

Closing New York quotations, received by Ph. R. Mertz, were as follows:

(Gold, 136¾; 1881's, 107¾; 5-20s, 1862, 107¾; 1864, 105¾; 1865, 105¾; Consols, 1877's, 10-40s, 101½; 7-30s, 104¾.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R.	93½
Merchants Union Express	45½
Western Union Telegraph	37½
Erie R. R.	70
Cleveland, Col. Cin. & Chicago R. R.	93½
Northwestern Railroad—common	64½
Northwestern—preferred	86½
New York Central	114
Ohio and Mississippi Certificates	25
Michigan Southern	90
Canton	45
Quicksilver	1 10
Pacific Mail	116

—The New York *Tribune*, in noticing the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, comments as follows:

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury contains much information that will be useful to hear his additional arguments in favor of speedy resumption. The Secretary represents the future condition of the Treasury in a more favorable light than the public supposed would be the case, owing to the paying of the bounties ceased. Instead of ability to reduce the sum by large sums annually, it is evident that by the end of February, 1868, the surplus will be kept from making new issues instead of paying its old debts. The Secretary shows a reduction of the public debt during the month, and a sum representing the probable reduction of the debt for January.

Should the cotton tax be abandoned, the decrease of revenue from that source would be more than compensated by the increase before January, 1868, a matter of certainty. The Secretary's statements of income are important, and will be read with interest. It is the first time since the war ceased have financial affairs looked encouraging. The message is still the order of the day, and public opinion gathers from it that no such an ominous pressure for the withdrawal of the greenbacks and bonds but a new issue, payable not sooner than fifty years. If those were free of taxation they would sell at par, and not only the interest bonds, but an equal sum of interest on the debt, would be saved to the consolidation of the debt as affairs now stand.

The same paper has the following in regard to Express stocks in that market.

The Express stocks were steady. It is expected that a treaty between the Adams, American Union, American and United States Express companies will be signed before this week. The Adams is said to get the use of the new consols, and the Merchants Union and United States companies a share in the profits